tion subject to fulfilment of certain criteria.

(b) A reference has been made by Madhya Pradesh State Government for reconsideration of the guidelines issued on 18.9.1990 and regarding intention of the State Government to regularise encroachments taken place over forest land upto 24.10.1980. However, formal proposal under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for regularisation of encroachments upto 24.10.1980 has not been received from the State Government so far.

(c) and (d) On receipt of the formal proposal in this regard, it will be examined expeditiously for decision under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in conformity with the guidelines.

वन-भूमि का नियमन

2066. **श्रीमती उर्मिला चिमनभाई पटेल :** क्या **पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र की राज्य-सरकारों से इन राज्यों में वन भूमि के नियमन हेतु कोई स्पष्टीकरण मांगें हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन राज्यों द्वारा दिये गये स्पष्टीकरणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरक ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय ने गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में कुल कितने हैक्टेयर वन भूमि के लिये वैकल्पिक भूमि उपलब्ध कराई है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं; तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) जी, हां। वन(संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्य सरकारों से वन भूमि पर किये गये अवैध कब्जों के नियमितीकरण के लिये प्राप्त औपचारिक प्रस्तावों के बारे में आवश्यक अपेक्षित ब्यौरे मांगे गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) गुजरात राज्य सरकार से 3 अगस्त, 1994 को उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार से मांगे गये ब्यौरे प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वनरोपण के लिये कोई भूमि उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई क्योंकि वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावों पर निर्णय लेते समय केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अनुसार भूमि संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

Pollution in Delhi

2067. SHRI JAGIR SINGH DARD:
SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that today Delhi is the World's fourth most polluted city and the worst in the country as far as vehicular pollution is concerned; and

(b) if so, the plans chalked out, if any, to make Delhi pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Delhi is the world's fourth most polluted city os per a WHO study only for suspend particulate matter which is one of the air pollutants. However, in terms of sulphur dioxide, it is only 27th. High levels of particulates in Delhi is mainly

due to natural dusty conditions due to its proximity to the Thar Desert. The pollution load contributed by emissions from automobiles in Delhi is the highest in the country today.

(b) The plans chalked out to minimise pollution in Delhi include the following measures:

(i) Ambient air quality standards for the major air quality parameters and standards for emissions from the major categories of air-polluting industries have beeen notified. In addition, gross and mass-emission standards for all categories of petrol and diesel driven vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(ii) A network of ambient air quality monitoring stations have been set up to monitor the Major air quality parameters to understand their trends and take appropriate measures.

(iii) The three power plants in Delhi have installed adequate pollution control devices to control emissions. All the stone crushing units have been shifted out of the boundary of Delhi and have been directed to relocate in Haryana in an area specifically identified for this purpose. All the hot mix plants have to provide adequate pollution control devices for controlling eemissions from their units. Prosecutions have been launched against the defaulting units.

(iv) Tighter mass-emission norms have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 on September 15, 1993 for petrol and diesel driven vehicles at the manufacturing stage. Norms include emission standards for Type Approval and Conformity of Production Tests.

(v) The Transport Department, Delhi has intensified its pollution control drive through its static and mobile teams to enforce the standards stipulated for on-road whicles.

(vi) The Transport Department is also implementing a scheme for checking pollution from private vehicles registered in Delhi. Under this scheme, a vehicle owner has to obtain Pollution Under Control Certificate every three months. For this purpose, private petrol pumps and workshops, numbering 120, have been authorised by the Directorate of Transport, to provide facilities for pollution checking, tuning of polluting vehicles and issue of 'Pollution under control' certificates. About 12.01-lakh vehicles have availed of this facility between July 1990 and November, 1993; of which, 3.25 lakh polluting vehicles have been tuned and emmissions brough within prescribed limits.

(vii) All new vehicles are checked for pollution emission levels at the time of registration and/only vehicles conforming to the prescribed standards are registered.

(viii) Regular inspection on maintenance is conducted on the bus fleet under the Delhi Transport Corporation and buses found defaulting are sent to the concerned Depots for corrective action.

(ix) A Pollution Control Cell has been established in the Delhi Transport Conporation. This cell is equipped with instruments for measuring smoke levels.

(x) Intensive awareness campaigns have been launched by Transport Departments of cities such as Delhi, to educate people; about the statutory punitive provisions related to vehicular pollution, health hazards and measures for keeping the emission levels low.

(xi) The various Government Departments have been asked to get the vehicles in their administrative control checked regularly and suitable measures be taken to ensure that they meet the prescribed limits.

(xii) A major survey was carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board in 1986-87 on the pollution caused by automobiles in the major cities and towns in the country. The findings of the Survey have been used to prepare comprehensive programmes

for control of pollution in the major cities including Delhi.

(xiii) City planners have been advised to incorporate in their plan the long-term requirements of city transportation.

(xiv) Lead level in gasoline has been reduced to a maximum of 0.15 grammes per litre in the gasoline supplied to four metros of Delhi, Bomay, Calcutta and Madras with effect from April 1994 and would be introduced throughout the country by December, 1996. It is proposed to reduce this further.

(xv) A High Powered Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (E&F), Government of India to prepare a comprehensive action plan on environmental pollution control in Delhi.

Setting up of Birds Research Centre

2068. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Birds Research Centre at Chandwa in Orissa;

(b) if so, the total land acquired for the purpose;

(c) whether comensation has been paid to the farmers whose land was acquired; and

(d) if so, at what rate and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) This Ministry has not set up a Birds Research Centre at Chandwa in Orissa.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Plantation of Trees in the country

2069. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of trees which were planted in the country during the last three years, till date, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the total cost incurred in tree planing in each State/Union Territory during the same period; and

(c) what is the rate of survival of the trees planted during the above period in each State/Union Terriory separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Under the 20-Point Programme, targets for afforestation/tree planting activities are fixed annually in terms of seedling distribution for planting on privati lands and areas coverage through afforestation on public lands including forest lands. The State/Union Territory-wise details of afforestation/tree planting activities undertaken during the last three years viz. 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 are given in the statement at Annexure I. (*See* Appendix 171), Annexure 34)

(b) The expenditure incurred on afforestation/tree planting activities under the 20-Point Programme during the years viz. 1991-92, 1992-93 and allocation and utilisation for the year 1993-94 are given in the statement I enclosed. (*See* below)

(c) Survival rate studies in respect of the afforestation and tree planting activities are undertaken on the basis of sample checks conducted in 50 randomly selected districts throughout the country. The sample checks of afforestation/tree planting activities undertaken during 1991-92 were conducted through independent agencies/experts in 48 randomly selected districts of the country. The results of the samples checks are given in the statement—II. (*See* below). Annexure-II. The sample checks of afforestation/tree planting activities undertaken during 1992-93 are being conducted through independent agencies/experts in 50 randomly selected districts of the country. The list of the districts selected for the purpose are given in the statement-III.